

## MR. ROOT ON PARTISAN DUTIES

PRINCIPLES, NOT OFFICES, THE HONORABLE GOAL.

Tilden's Failure to Get the Presidency, Even Though Elected, Won Him Popular Good Will, Which Was More Valuable—A New York Street Cleaning Example.

NEW HAVEN, May 20.—Secretary Root delivered the third of his lectures before Yale University to-night on the "Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship." His special theme was "The Duties of the Citizen as a Member of a Political Party."

Mr. Root touched upon the Presidential campaign in which Mr. Tilden failed to get the Presidency. He scored the Street Cleaning Department of New York city. He said in part:

It is quite simple and easy for any intelligent young man to take part in the activities of a political party in the United States. He has only to select the party and the policy of which he considers most desirable and let the recognized party officials of his own home know that he is willing to work. He will promptly find himself admitted to membership in whatever may be the simplest form of political organization or association in the locality and will find himself provided with plenty of work to do.

The man who engages in political work with the primary idea of getting office may succeed in getting the office, but he is likely to lose what is of far greater value than any office—the good opinion of the community in which he lives.

The career and influence of such a man, moreover, tend to demoralize the political activity which is the most injurious and demoralizing in popular government.

After speaking of the personal ambitions that have led to so many revolutions in Spanish America Mr. Root said:

It has always seemed to me that Mr. Tilden pursued a very patriotic and commendable course when the election to the Presidency was in question between him and Mr. Hayes in 1876. The election was very close and there was no doubt that if all the vote actually cast in the Southern States received effect Mr. Tilden would be declared elected. But many votes had been thrown out by the State returning boards in the South on account of alleged fraud and intimidation that had prevented the casting of other votes, which if cast would probably have caused a different result. There was a question that inevitably would have resulted in civil war in any country where the personal idea was predominant in politics, and there were in this country many men of high character and standing who urged that Mr. Tilden's vote to the office should be withheld on the ground that he was decided and immovable in the position that he would permit no breach of the peace of the country in his behalf, whether he got the Presidency or not. In such questions, Mr. Tilden was a special court devised for the purpose, and that court by a majority of one decided in favor of Mr. Hayes. So Mr. Tilden lost the Presidency; but he gained what was of far greater value—the respect of the people and the gratitude of all good citizens. He probably rendered a greater and more permanent public service than by anything he could have done as President.

After describing the undesirable features of legislative bodies made up of small groups instead of large parties he said:

Great Britain has passed out of that stage into the higher stage of development, in which two great political parties oppose each other upon fundamental differences, the members of each differing in many respects from themselves upon minor questions, but not allowing those differences to break up their party. This condition now exists both in England and in the United States. Under it the executive government has the control and support of its own party, and so long as that party is in the majority there is a united and effective government.

The tendency to revert to the lower type of organization which concerns itself solely in the obtaining of office is the danger in American politics, although to a less extent than formerly.

The application of this principle is not confined to the demand of the individual party member upon his personal service. It goes a step further back and affects the action of the party worker in the selection of party leaders, who will support and press the party worker's claims upon minor questions, but not allowing those differences to break up their party. This condition now exists both in England and in the United States. Under it the executive government has the control and support of its own party, and so long as that party is in the majority there is a united and effective government.

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## BABY GIVES THE SNAP AWAY.

Girl Shoplifter Used Goods to Store Stolen Goods In.

A baby girl seven months old was the innocent accomplice in the theft of \$31.64 worth of goods from the dry goods store of Lyons & Chabot, at Third avenue and 150th street, the Bronx, yesterday. May Langford, 13 years old, of 150 Willis avenue, and Lillian McNamara, 14 years, of 609 East 177th street, admitted in the Children's Court yesterday that but for the baby they would not have been able to get away with their plunder as easily as they did.

The girls had been visiting the store every day last week and succeeded in stealing a quantity of goods. The superintendent complained to the police, and Detective Porter of the Bronx Detective Bureau was assigned yesterday to be on the lookout for shoplifters. Early in the forenoon he saw the Langford girl rolling a baby carriage up and down in front of the store. From time to time she was joined by Lillian McNamara, and then disappeared into the store again. Sometimes the girls would relieve each other in watching the baby, but whenever either of them emerged from the store she always had some article under her jacket.

The stolen articles would not have been discovered if the baby hadn't reached for a one and a half dollar tin of soap. She picked it up and returned it to her. Then she thrust her hand under the overcoat and brought forth a girl's box coat. May, who was waiting for her companion, snatched the articles from the baby and hastily covered them up. Porter waited for Lillian to come out and then he arrested the pair. They had stolen a child's suit, a girl's box coat, two pairs of Oxford ties, a silk waist, stockings and other goods.

They were arraigned before Justice McKean in the Children's Court yesterday and both pleaded guilty. They were remanded for sentence. The police learned that the two girls had prevailed upon a neighbor to let them take the baby, promising to wheel it up and down the block. Instead they had been in the habit of going straight to the department stores to steal, using the baby and the carriage as a blind to aid them.

## A SYNDICATE OF SWINDLERS.

Men Arrested in Brooklyn Believed to Be Members of It—One on Trial.

Alfred Simmons was placed on trial before Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on an indictment charging him with grand larceny. Edward Stone was jointly indicted with Simmons, but they decided to be tried separately. The complaining witness is Emil Arnold of San Francisco, who testified to being swindled out of \$2,000 at a Coney Island hotel last April. Arnold, who had come to New York to see the sights, met a man at Broadway and West street who introduced himself as E. A. Meyers and induced Arnold to go to Coney Island with him. At Rosen's Hotel they met Simmons and Stone, who got Arnold to match pennies with them. They decided to take the winnings. At last they got \$2,000 from Arnold and then they notified the police. Several days later Simmons and Stone were arrested.

District Attorney Clarke yesterday said he intended to show that the two men and Meyers, who escaped arrest, were members of a gigantic swindling syndicate that operated all over the country. After the arrest of Simmons and Stone the police found in Simmons's trunk copies of the *American Bank Reporter*, a score of letters regarding various kinds of swindling, a quantity of fake money and other documents which the District Attorney intends to use in the trial.

While the trial was on yesterday District Attorney Clarke asked the jury to look out one of the spectators and called out: "Dickson, step up here." A man with a cigar stuck in the corner of his mouth responded.

"Are you Dickson?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"Yes, sir," the man replied.

"Well, you get out of this court room, and do not let me hear of you again during this trial. Do you understand?"

The man said he did and sneaked out of the court room. A few minutes later several of the men left the court room. They are supposed to be members of the same gang.

## BARNARD TUITION BY THE HOUR.

Students Who Save on Time Must Pay Full Four Years Fees.

"Shall I buy a new hat for Professor So-and-so's course in ancient history?" is the question that all Barnard girls will have to face next fall, for the faculty has made a rule that students must pay \$5 an hour instead of \$150 for the entire year's work.

Heretofore students who got the sixty points necessary for a bachelor's degree in three years instead of four deprived the college of a year's fee. Under the new rule all students who work for a degree will have to pay the same amount whether they complete it in three or four years.

Great indignation has been caused by the new regulations, as those students who go through college in three years are usually the ones who cannot afford to pay college expenses, and the girls who wish to do extra work and have time to take extra courses are almost invariably girls who would not be able to do so without the aid of the college.

The seniors, who can afford to look at the matter from the humorous point of view, predict the appearance of signs in the bursar's office like these:

Economics, 97-98.

Because of a slack market reduced to \$2.50.

Shop worn Greek robes.

Greatly reduced rates.

A freshman summed up the situation when she remarked in a voice of awe:

"Just think how expensive it will be to funk."

As a compensation for this rule the faculty had made an arrangement to refund an extra ten minutes for the luncheon period so that a twenty minute chapel service may be held every day. No information could be obtained as to whether the students consider this rule an improvement.

A change has also been made in regard to commencement exercises. No more are to be held in the gymnasium, but the best rail material is a nickel, or some other alloy steel which will cost, I should say, at a guess, three times as much as bessemer.

It is not to the open heart rail, however, that the best rail material is a nickel, or some other alloy steel which will cost, I should say, at a guess, three times as much as bessemer.

Some nickel rails have been used by the Pennsylvania, and while the result is not entirely satisfactory they showed that nickel rail can be produced that will surpass all others.

The best is merely a matter of price, and soon the railroads will realize that they cannot afford to have any but the best rail, no matter what the cost.

An official of the Carnegie Steel Company to-night declared that on a recent run of the Pennsylvania eighteen hour flyer from New York to Chicago twenty hours were broken by the train.

## TELEGRAPHERS GOING SLOW

DISPOSITION TO SETTLE DISPUTE WITH WESTERN UNION.

A Conference With the Company's Directors Arranged—It Would Take Some Time to Order a Strike—Operators' Last Salary Increase Wasn't Bona Fide.

President Samuel J. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who has come on here from Chicago to take charge of the dispute between the operators and the company, has arranged a conference with several of the directors of the Western Union. He says he is sure that matters will be adjusted satisfactorily.

Mr. Small was in consultation the greater part of yesterday with Joseph Ahearn, the local chief of the telegraphers' union. Mr. Ahearn also is not inclined to act hastily and is counselling careful action. One thing is certain, and that is that it will be some time before hostilities are actually opened. Before a strike can be called there will have to be a meeting of the national executive committee, and President Small has issued a call to these men to be prepared to come here about June 10. This was done so as to give those on the ground here plenty of time to go over the situation carefully and arrange an amicable settlement if possible. A large number of operators who have heretofore refused to join the union called at the headquarters in the Astor House yesterday and signed.

President Clowry said yesterday that there was no change in the situation as far as he and the company are concerned.

The Western Union proposes to run its own affairs and not to be dictated to by the operators, said President Clowry.

He sent out a general announcement to be posted on the bulletin boards in telegraph offices. It was in the form of a communication to General Superintendent Brooks and read:

Fake reports are being circulated by unfriendly interests in reference to the attitude of this company toward its employees. No discharges of employees have been made on account of their refusal to work. The company proposes to continue to manage its own affairs and to fully protect its faithful and efficient employees in the performance of their duties. The large increase in the company's salary roll from March 1 was voluntary, and was fully appreciated, and the statement being circulated that the company was not sincere in giving this increase and is attempting to cover up by unfair reductions of rates is absolutely untrue.

This served to bring a statement from President Small. He said:

"We are prepared to produce affidavits to show that telegraphers have been discharged within the last thirty days by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the charge that they are agitators; that men in subordinate positions have discriminated against members of the union in the matter of assignments to baseball games, which are 'privileged' positions; that men holding semi-official positions have been reduced in rank and their salaries also reduced from \$5 to \$7.50 a month because of membership in the union, while men holding similar positions who were not members of the union were not reduced."

"In rebuttal to the statement that operators have been discharged for obstructing traffic, inefficiency, etc., I need but refer to the reports of the company's officials, which show that since the Western Union offices have been unionized the average number of messages handled per operator has increased eight per hour.

We can produce indisputable evidence that the company's policy and intent is to reduce as quickly as possible the salary of every telegrapher who was given the 10 per cent. increase March 1 to the old scale in effect prior to that date. The complaints on this case are not false. They come from every part of the country. In fact, the greatest sufferers are telegraphers situated in country offices, where the compensation for services rendered is made up in part salary and part commissions. There are instances in such offices where telegraphers have known that their salaries will be reduced 10 per cent. month after the commission remains as formerly.

Chief Clerk Thomas M. Brennan of the operating department of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York has said that he has no objection to the union, but that he cannot work for the Western Union and remain a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. We have enough evidence in our possession now to go into the Federal courts and secure the dissolution of Western Union officials under the Erdman act.

We intend to make the Western Union and Postal companies make good on that 10 per cent. increase or admit their insincerity in the matter, and we intend to have it known that the organization's officers will in the future keep a watchful eye and see that such un-American methods as the sliding scale and the forcing of men to move from city to city in an effort to find an office where they can get a better rate, notwithstanding every move means a reduction in salary, are stopped.

## LOOT IN SERVANT'S TRUNK.

Included Stolen Diamonds, Also Silver From a Number of the Big Hotels.

Josephine Nicolotti, a servant living at 306 West Thirty-sixth street, was arrested last night by Detective Joseph Quinn and locked up in the West Forty-seventh street police station, charged with larceny.

She was arrested on complaint of Irene Moretti, who asserts that she stole three diamonds from a ring containing five stones, which Miss Moretti had left in her room in a boarding house at 235 West Fifty-first street. The Nicolotti woman worked in the boarding house. When her room in Thirty-sixth street was searched two diamonds were found in her trunk and silverware and jewelry belonging to her mistress.

In the trunk was also found silverware with the marks of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Manhattan, Greystone and the Café des Ambassadeurs, amounting to several hundred dollars in value. In a suit case in the trunk were also found a number of articles, including a watch, a pair of shoes, a handbag and a traveling bag.

The woman admitted working in several hotels, but denied stealing the silverware and other articles.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

More Than 1,000 Quit Work in Buffalo, Most of Them Employed by Chairman Canners.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Over a thousand inside freight handlers quit work on the docks here this morning and several lines are tied up. Most of the men work for William J. Connors, chairman of the Democratic State committee. Mr. Connors contracts to do most of the work on the docks here. He had a lot of trouble with his grain scoopers several years ago, when this time an agreement several weeks ago which he refused. The strike came like a bolt from the sky.

The New York Central docks, the Lehigh, the Erie and the Lackawanna are affected now. Men working in the Erie and the Lehigh are expected to strike. The Anchor Line is not affected and the men say there will be no trouble there.

## NO M'ADDOO DISCLOSURES.

But He Sends a Letter to Recount Mass Meeting Saying He's for It.

William McAdoo did not undrape any mystery connected with his retirement from the Police Commissioner's post at the recent bill mass meeting in Cooper Union last night. Mr. McAdoo wasn't there. He did, however, send a letter saying he was for a recount and that Mayor McCellan's fight "passes the comprehension of fair minded and honorable men of all shades of political belief."

"A dark cloud of suspicion over the honesty of the declared results of the election to such an office is a calamity that is extended far beyond the bounds of a local grievance," Mr. McAdoo wrote. "The question presented has nothing whatever to do with the personality or principles of Mr. Hearst or the fitness or unfitness of the present incumbent. It is a question of law."

That the one who now occupies the office of Mayor should not only object to a fair and impartial investigation, but should in his efforts to prevent the same have employed a corps of lawyers who, in order to frustrate the opening of the ballot boxes, have presented so many technical objections and without keeping the courts of the whole State busy overruling them, passes comprehension. With sincere respect and cordial admiration for Gov. Hughes and his policies, I believe I voice the sentiment of citizens within and without your meeting in saying that the Legislature should be held in session or reconvened if necessary to secure the enactment of this law.

All the people who could squeeze into Cooper Union were there. For those who were not good enough to get into the overflowed hall sessions outside, addressed by a group of prize winners of the Independence League. Boss Charles Sprague Smith, of the People's Institute, did not preside over the big meeting—John De Witt Warner was there for that—but Prof. Smith was one of the speakers. William M. Irvine, Attorney General, Clarence J. Shearn and Alfred J. Belmont, Register of Kings county, were the others.

Wonder if there is anybody here who voted for me, began Mr. Irvine. Two hands shot up. Nobody, though, was willing to confess having had any part in Mr. McCellan's election to the public office. He was there in the cause of the law and to protect against the most iniquitous election law that ever disgraced a commonwealth.

If it be McCellan who wins when the votes are finally counted," Mr. Irvine speculated. "I say, Mr. McCellan, God speed you for the remainder of your term. I shall help the city. If it be Hearst, then I shall say, Mr. Hearst, God save you for the remainder of your term and God help you."

Attorney-General Jackson, who was there for the purpose of utilities bill. As for the recount, "If I remain in office a few months longer the bill will not be necessary. There will be a recount, though."

Lawyer Shearn unexpectedly had a good word for Gov. Hughes—"For the manly, honest way in which he did his duty," he explained.

Resolutions for a recount were adopted. They will go to the Senate and the Governor.

## MENTAL SUGGESTION CURES.

Pastor Tells of Episcopal Church's Work for the Nervously Afflicted.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—"Mental suggestion from a basis of true religion is our cure for certain nervous diseases," said the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, rector of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of Boston, who delivered an address on "The Church and Medicine" to-night at the meeting of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Society.

Dr. Curist, also of Boston, spoke at the same meeting on "The Medical Control of a Psychotherapeutic Class."

Dr. Worcester in explaining his method, which has had the sanction of the most noted neurologists of Boston, said:

There are many persons suffering from nervous disorders who are in need of some strong moral support to cure them. They are in all classes of society and are suffering from troubles which they will not reveal to any one who does not stand toward them in the same light that a physician does toward the ordinary physical ailments of man.

Our idea is to appeal to them from the basis of true religion as it is contained in the New Testament, and we have been successful in many cases.

Our movement was started last November, and since then our church offices have been the headquarters of hundreds of these mental sufferers. Hundreds now come to us, not only from Boston, but from all over the country.

Those who are suffering from organic troubles are not treated. In order to meet this condition each prospective patient is examined by a physician in an effort to know the cause of the trouble, be it mental or not. Thus many are found not eligible for what we have nothing to do with the Christian Science idea that organic disease may be treated by mental suggestion. This is a posing further remedy for the Christian Science than the scientific connection of the church and medicine.

We do not run a sanitarium. It is simply understood that those suffering from mental troubles who wish to be in our care may go to our rooms at Emmanuel Church and ask for treatment. Each one is then told to state frankly his trouble and a diagnosis is made of his case. This is done by Dr. Curist or some one connected with his work, and it is as carefully recorded as if the applicant had gone to a great hospital.

Dr. Curist said that the treatment is in line with the most advanced medical science of the last five years.

## TRUST COMPANY HELD LIABLE.

Sold Stock Improperly and Must Reimburse the Owner for Loss.

Vice-Chancellor Garrison at Newark yesterday filed an opinion against the Fidelity Trust company as trustees, in the suit brought by Mrs. Anna D. Babbitt of Orange, in which he held that the company did not realize enough money from the sale of Prudential Insurance stock, forming a part of the estate of William B. Campbell, father of the complainant.

Mr. Campbell had turned over all the property, real and personal, to the trust company for his children. The company sold the Prudential stock for \$200 a share in 1903, when the stock was depressed because of a proposed merger. It was shown that the trustee had disposed of the stock at a more opportune time it could have realized \$300 a share.

The decision of the Vice-Chancellor is that the company is liable to Mrs. Babbitt for the difference.

## MACHINISTS UNITE IN DEMANDS.

Rival Unions Join in Agitation for the Eight Hour Workday.

The New York locals of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers have decided to unite with District No. 16 of the International Association of Machinists in the general demand for the eight hour workday. The Amalgamated association is an English international body, with locals in this country, and is composed of machinists who are classified as engineers in England. Its headquarters are in London and it has a large treasury.

This is the first time the two unions, who were formerly rivals, have united in a demand for a shorter day. It is expected that the first in many strikes will be refused. The 15,000 machinists of District No. 16 of the International Association of Machinists and about 1,600 members in the New York locals of the International association.

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## ARNHEIM

Broadway & Ninth Street.

## POLICE RESCUE THE ARMY.

Gen. Grant's Launch Goes Crazy Off the Battery.

Gen. Fred D. Grant, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Albert J. Bowley, paid a visit to the French warship Victor Hugo soon after the latter had passed Governors Island and yesterday and taken up her anchorage in the North River off Fifth street. They went in the General's launch, the Lieut. R. M. Lewis.

On the return journey the steering gear of the launch began to behave badly and just as she got off Pier A the rudder broke. The launch was pretty well out in the river and the stiff breeze was kicking up quite a sea.

The launch went up a series of sharp blasts for help and began to twist around, helpless in the currents. The blasts were heard by the seagoing cops over on the Patrol and Capt. Schlottman quickly had his boat headed for the army craft.

Before the Patrol had reached her the Excelsior, a tiny tug, had passed a line to the launch and was trying to tow her. Before the launch was towed to the shore, however, she did not make a good tow. Gen. Grant and his aide were being pretty well shaken up when the Patrol came up on the starboard side of the launch and the police gallantly invited the Army to come aboard, first lashing the seas with a little wet, but that was all. Then he went up on the bridge with the captain and went back to Governors Island and on the police boat, with his own boat alongside.

## GIRL GOES UP IN A BALLOON.

Being Dared, She Takes the Aeronaut's Place—Falls After Landing.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., May 20.—Miss Louise Smith of New Haven went to Hillsdale Park, Belleville, yesterday to see the balloon ascension. When the balloon was being inflated Miss Smith said to one of her companions, "I wish I were going up."

"You wouldn't dare," jeered one of the others. This riled Miss Smith and she said: "I won't take a dare from any one."